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1917 Fifty-Fifth Annual Issue.
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
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3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.40 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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3.30 " to 6.00 " "	" 10 "
6.00 " to 8.30 " "	" 15 "
8.30 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through Express	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Local
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COMPANY MEETING

KARAN RUBBER ESTATE CO., LTD.

The seventh annual general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the offices of the general managers, Shanghai, on June 6th.

Mr. A. W. Burkill, who presided, said: I think the shareholders will agree that considering how exchange has affected the total profits of the year's working, it is very satisfactory that the dividend can be maintained at the same rate as last year and a further substantial amount put to the equalization of dividend fund. Referring to the importance of building up a reserve, he said: It cannot be expected that the present price of 3/4 per lb. will continue indefinitely, and when conditions are again normal a drop to 1/8 per lb. or even lower is quite probable. It is with this object in view that the recommendation is made that a sum of £10,000 should be put to equalization of dividend fund, making this amount £15,000. It is the intention of the directors to invest a sum corresponding to the dividend reserve, and so far \$20,000 have been invested in F. M. S. 6 per cent. War Loan and a further \$30,000 is now being purchased.

The slightly higher cost of production is accounted for by the inclusion of the extra war duty of 5 per cent. for January-March output and for the current year this charge, which we have to pay as we are not paying income tax like home companies, will amount to about 10d. per lb. on the basis of present prices. The argument that we pay no income tax is no longer applicable as we are charged this war duty in lieu thereof. Early in January of this year the directors decided to proceed with the erection and equipment of a permanent factory, and this work is now in progress, the total cost being in the neighbourhood of £50,000. In addition to this, new lines have become a necessity this year. The accounts were adopted and it was decided to appropriate the balance of Profit and Loss Account as follows:

Final Dividend of £15.00 per share (12 per cent.) making 20 per cent. for the year	30,000.00
Place to Equalization of Dividend Fund	10,000.00
Carry forward	12,000.00
	52,000.00

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. E. L. Cockell, partner in the firm of Collins & Co., Tientsin, is leaving for war work.

Pte. W. N. Warren, son of the Rev. G. G. Warren, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Changsha, who is in the R.A.M.C., was slightly wounded in the left hand, "somewhere in France" on Easter night.

Mr. H. G. Manwaring, of Evans, Pugh & Co., has left Hankow to join H. M. forces. Mr. P. Bushby, who has been engaged in the Alfred Holt new premises on the Hankow bank, has also left for similar service.

News has been received that the late Lieut. James Stephen, of the Royal Flying Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stephen, was shot down in France when attacking two enemy machines. He fell wounded within our lines and died soon after.

Telegraphic advice has been received that Lieut. L. C. Boyd, 15th Highland Light Infantry, of Shanghai, recently reported as "dangerously ill" has been removed to London and is in hospital, and his condition is "greatly improved." Lieut. Boyd received a grenade wound in the left elbow on April 3rd (anniversary of the date he left Shanghai) and on April 8th underwent a successful operation at a base hospital in Rouen.

2nd Lieut. T. Fletcher, who left the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Shanghai, in September, 1915, to join the Army, was killed on April 23rd last. He had a commission in the 5th Bedford Regiment leaving for the front in September, 1916, and taking part in the Battle of the Somme of that year. While in Shanghai he was a member of "A" Co. British S. V. C. and of the Shanghai Cricket Club, and was also a Mason.

Lieut. Charles E. de Berrigny, of the Royal Flying Corps, has died of a fractured skull in France at the early age of 19 years. The young officer was born in Japan and went to school at Weihaiwei. On leaving Weihaiwei he went to the University of Victoria, B.C., for two years and then joined Messrs. Vivanti Bros. in Yokohama. As soon as he became old enough he entered the Royal Flying Corps, and was sent from England to France in December last.

ENEMY SHIPPING FOR SERVICE.

According to an announcement made by the U.S.A. Shipping Board, after careful survey, seventy-one German and Austrian ships in American ports will be completely repaired and ready for commissioning unless there is concealed damage not yet revealed. These ships add 535,722 gross tons to the American mercantile marine.

"KISMET" PRODUCED IN TOKYO.

A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

The Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Club, following the example of the Hongkong A.D.C. and doubtless encouraged by the reports of the splendid success of the presentation in this Colony, decided to produce "Kismet" at the Imperial Theatre, Tokyo. The play was given on May 20th and, judging from the papers recently to hand, it proved as great a triumph there as it did here. According to the *Japan Times* it equalled anything seen on the stage in Japan. That may be so, but Hongkong would probably question the further opinion expressed "that it was the best thing ever done by amateurs in the Far East."

The *Japan Times* continues:—Some scenes were sensational, notably the "Harem" which is by far the most beautiful. Here the two stars of Tokyo and Yokohama met and shone together. Mr. Brady as Hajj and Mr. Medley as Mansur were wonderfully harmonious and the act was made tremendously successful by their splendid work—more particularly is this act striking in the climax and the extraordinarily beautiful tableaux at the close.

Among the ladies Mrs. de Havilland easily comes first, as *Morand*. She spoke, she moved, she danced and she sang as an artist. Mrs. de Havilland's performance was a triumph.

Mrs. Nonweiler played and moved in her most difficult role of *Kut-al-Kulub* with a skill and a grace we might have expected from her.

Mrs. Mason's *Waris* was a careful piece of acting and served to relieve much of the sombreness of the piece. It was good comedy well dressed and well acted. Mrs. Sweet and Mrs. Hawley as the slave *Mishah* and the *Widow Kahirah* were both excellent.

The theatre was entirely filled, over a hundred people travelling from Yokohama to see the play. Many members of the Diplomatic Corps and prominent Japanese were present, including Mr. Watanabe, Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household and Count Terashima.

The proceeds of the performances are to be devoted to the Allied Sick and Wounded Fund.

BOATING TO BATTLE.

A FLOODED FRONT.

Do you know what my part of the front is like? said the Belgian officer on leave in London, as we gathered round the smoking-room fire. "Not I will tell you. Picture to yourself miles of flooded land, desolate and depressing, flanked here and there by villages that have long since been shelled to rubble."

On one side of this stretch of water run the lines of the Hun trenches; on the other side are ours. And there, month after month, we wait and wait for all the world like two dogs separated by a strong wire fence. There's not much excitement about most of it—there's a awful heavy monotony.

In a few places on our front we are within a hundred yards or so of the Huns, but in the sector that I know best there's no question of getting out of the trench and charging him; we can only shell him, for there's almost a mile of water in between us.

But it's at night that our excitement begins. Just at the edge of the water in front of our trench we have two little caches where our two boats lie hidden, and when darkness has come we set out on patrol. Sometimes with padded oars, sometimes with punt poles—for in most places the water is quite shallow—we creep towards the German lines. At any moment a star shell may give you away, and bullets spurring up the water around you or whistling overhead warn you that rowing about in No Man's Sea is not always a healthy game—though I've had some very pleasant hours on the water in summer.

ROADS OF DEATH.
But the crowd's excitement comes when you meet a Hun patrol boat. Once when I was out with a sergeant and two men we heard the steady splash of a punt pole in the water coming slowly towards us. We took out the safety pins from our bombs and waited until they were almost on us. And then we let fly. Look!—and he rolled up the sleeve of his tunic to show a deep scar on his elbow— "I got this from a bit of one of our own bombs. But so close did we let the Huns come. But not one of them could have escaped. For at least three of our bombs dropped right into the boat, and there were great bits of woodwork drifting about next day. The strangest part of it all is that the fellows in the trenches on both sides are frightened to fire for fear of hitting their own men. As a matter of fact, all four of us were slightly hit in the run for home, but the Boches never got home at all."

There's only one other way of getting close to the Hun in the floodlands. As intervals there are raised roads stretching east and west between the wide stretching, unpleasant little ribbons of land, bordered by two lines of broken poplars connecting with the enemy. And far out along these roads are Belgian and German hidden advanced posts. There, night and day, men lie in the mud and listen, in case anyone should be fool enough to attempt an attack along that road of death.

Of course there is only a portion of our front that runs by the edge of a lake—the rest is just like the larger part of the British and French front. But if we were to advance there we should leave our flanks in danger where the water begins—for it's still harder to push the floods forward as you advance than it is to push the Huns back.

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

PLAYING THE GOVERNMENT GAME.

HERR BERNSTEIN'S HOME TRUTHS.

[BY "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT FORMERLY IN BERLIN.]

Herr Eduard Bernstein's article, "The Rent in the Social Democracy," which appeared in the *Zukunft* of April 21st, is the first clear and logical account from the minority side of the German Socialist split. Although Herr Bernstein, writing for a non-Socialist publication, is studiously moderate in his language, his article shows quite clearly the true character of the present alliance between the German Government and the German Socialist majority and the way in which the former is using the latter, especially for the purposes of its diplomacy.

Moreover, Herr Bernstein is a more than impartial witness. Before the war he was not an extremist, but a revisionist, and at the Socialist meeting in Berlin on August 3rd, 1914, he recommended that the Socialist Party should vote for the first war credits. He did so on account of the view which he then held of the cause and occasion of the war, which the Government succeeded in representing to the Socialists as essentially a war against autocratic Russia. He adds:—

But the first weeks of war were enough to shake me, and after two months it was clear to me that the assumptions which had decided my attitude in the first days had been mistaken. According to the representation in the German White Book of August 2nd, the German war was not an imperialist war, but a defensive war, in my opinion, against the West against the East, while against the West a strong defensive seemed to me to fit our purposes. This was how the Socialist Party on August 3rd and August 4th understood the question. But the German military command threw its main strength not against the East, but against the West, and the war assumed the character of a European conflagration.

Herr Bernstein then shows that the majority of the Socialists, although they had been deceived, did not alter their course. He shows how they were gradually claimed as allies by the war, and yielded, especially to Hattory. He then gives a clear historical account of the gradual division of the Socialist Party by the increasing conflicts about the periodical votes of credit. He produces much new evidence, and proves conclusively that the majority refused to tolerate any freedom of opinion and speech on the part of the minority, and ultimately forced the definite split.

GRAVITY OF THE SOCIALIST MINORITY.

Herr Bernstein then explains the present situation:—The Committee Party has on its side the overwhelming majority of the official and local chairmen elected before August 4th, and also five-sixths of the party press, and also alone is no measure of its future strength. The minority of the party members are still in the field, and much will depend upon the state of affairs which they return and the state of affairs when they return and the state of affairs when they return and the state of affairs when they return.

On the same of the opposition are the great mass of the Socialist working classes of Saxony, of Prussia, and of the bourgeoisie, or other constituencies in the kingdom of Saxony, of the Rhine district, of various constituencies of the North, Lower Franconia, of Frankfurt-on-Main and neighbourhood, and of several (theistic) districts. The opposition has very strong minorities on its side. It cannot, therefore, be supposed that the fate of the Opposition will be the same as that of Oppositions in previous party splits.

Herr Bernstein devotes the last and most important part of his article to a demonstration of the utter and complete abandonment by the Socialist majority of the traditional internationalism, and the pacifism of the German Socialists, and his followers have no further claim to represent abroad anything but German militarism. The following is a translation of the most significant passage:—

Before the war the Social Democracy was so, because of its unyielding opposition to the policy of armaments and to all actions and speeches which could disturb friendly relations with other countries, and because of its support of all measures which seemed to be calculated to improve these relations. On the one hand, it stubbornly opposed the military budgets; on the other hand it stubbornly voted for the Government on treaties of commerce and similar international agreements. And the party cultivated and promoted the international organization, both political and economic, of the working classes, and it was a valuable factor for Germany's position in the world because of the extraordinary confidence which it enjoyed among all democratic parties and other friends of peace. In the Parliaments and the Press, of the *Entente* all those, with the great Jean Jaurès at their head, who combated agitations and Government acts directed against Germany, appeared to the German Social Democracy.

THE SOCIALISTS AS MILITARISTS.
Now, the vote of the Party on August 4th, 1914, had shaken this confidence, but had not immediately uprooted it. As the declarations of war proceeded from Germany, it was expected that the Socialists would at least abstain from voting, and people were shocked when they suddenly saw the Socialists vote for the war credits. But when the party on subsequent occasions also voted for the credits, and when finally its representatives at the new paper uttered only a "lightly moderated" echo of the utterances of the Chancellor and his people, the party was at resistance of this party was at an end even among the great majority of foreign Socialists and peace politicians.

The policy of the united front in Germany strengthens the policy of the united front on the other side, and paralyzes the labour International. What is more, the dogma of the united front logically means the throwing overboard of the policy which the Social Democracy pursued before the war in the question of armaments. As I have been yet knows how and by what means this war will end. What will the Committee Party do, if the war leaves behind it a Europe still more sharply divided than before into two camps, and if the competition in armaments continues? Already the voices in the Committee camp are multiplied which contemplate support of Army Bills in contemplation of a peace force. The party could give by what arguments the party could justify a hostile vote, since by its acceptance of the dogma of the united front it has shaken the very foundations of its own firm belief in the effectiveness of the International as a peace force.

The spokesmen of the Committee Party are never tired of protesting that they are still the old Social Democrats, and that they still maintain, and will always uphold, the old principles. They may try to persuade themselves, but they do not reckon with the compelling force of political processes. This is seen already in the uncertain attitude of leading members of the Party towards the scheme which aims at the formation of separate political-commercial leagues in the complete change in their estimation of Colonial policy, in the agreement of leaders and Press with the uncritical semi-official language on the occasion of the exchange of notes between Wilson and the two belligerent groups, and in much else.

THE BETHELMANN-SCHNEIDEMANN "GAME."
Nothing better illustrates the false position of the Committee Party than its relationship to the Imperial Chancellor. This play is a terribly like the famous conversation between Hamlet and Polonius: "Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel?" "By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, indeed." "Methinks it is like a weasel." "It is backed like a weasel." "Or like a whale?" "Very like a whale." It may be open to question whether the philosopher Chancellor deliberately and with calculation plays the same game with the eloquent Schneidemann as the philosophical Prince of Denmark played with his father's garrulous Lord Chamberlain. But it is, if not in his own nature, certainly in the nature of his policy that he should often enough make a camel look like a weasel. Of what use is it to anybody when Schneidemann pathetically declares that the Chancellor said white, whereas the Chancellor carefully said whitish-grey, in order, in case of need, to be able to say that he really meant black? It is difficult to believe that Schneidemann is benefiting his country.

The reaction upon foreign countries of this policy of change of meanings has hitherto only been that foreign countries have extended to the Social Democracy the mistrust with which they receive the statements of the Chancellor. Almost everywhere abroad the Social Democracy today is regarded as the Government's train-bearer. This is no gain for Germany. It is an astonishing childish psychology which has created the idea that enemy countries will come crawling to Germany when they see that the Germans stand united behind the Government, and the idea has proved to be a completely false calculation. The utterance of the Socialist majority has further increased the taste for resistance in the enemy camp. It could not, indeed, have any other effect, because it is regarded on the enemy's side as proof that it is impossible in any near future to expect from the German people itself any effective antagonism to German militarism.

Finally, Herr Bernstein declares that the German Socialist majority is totally unable to do anything effective for peace, and he says:—

The party will not positively abjure internationalism and will still give it a modest altar in its temple. But it will support internationalism quite feebly, just as its opposition to proceedings which according to its programme it ought to have combated vigorously to-day lacks the strength which the Party once possessed. A country in whose Parliament there is no party which regards it as its mission to act according to its conscience will never be popular in the world.

MERCHANTMEN AND SUBMARINES.

Replying in the House of Lords, last month, to Lord Lathom, who asked whether the captains of merchant ships had instructions not to fire at submarines until they were attacked.

The Earl of Lytton said the instructions given were issued on March 2nd last year, and were still in force. They were, he thought, quite clear, but in the interpreting of them a good deal was left to the discretion of the master of the ship. The instructions were to the following effect: "Defensively armed ships were to avoid action, wherever possible. It was held to be the duty of the master to bring his vessel and its cargo into port without mishap. Armament was provided to enable him to fulfil this duty, and that armament was not to be used for any other purpose. Under the conditions of warfare which prevailed until this war there would have been no difficulty in understanding and carrying out those instructions; but the method of indiscriminate attack by submarines introduced by the Germans had created a certain element of doubt as to the precise moment at which it was the duty of the master of an armed merchant vessel to open fire. The instructions provided that the master of a ship should not allow a submarine to approach his vessel at a range within which a torpedo might be launched without notice and capable of taking effect. Submarines of the Allies had been instructed not to approach merchant vessels, and therefore which a torpedo could be launched must be presumed to have a hostile intent."

JAPANESE SQUADRON THANKED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Admiral Sato, who is in command of the Japanese Squadron operating in the Mediterranean, has been warmly thanked by the British Government for saving 2,800 out of over 3,000 men on board the transport *Transylvania*, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on the 14th May.

... Ever tried to bring Smoke out of Your Eyes?

?

Impossible... Isn't it? It's just as impossible also to obtain a more pleasant... satisfying... delicious Smoke than—

Westminster



AIDE DE CAMP CIGARETTES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CHARGE AGAINST A GERMAN PROTEGE AT SHANGHAI.

TREACHERY ALLEGED BY THE DEFENCE.

The hearing of the charge against Abraham Ettinger, a Turkish protege of the German Consulate in Shanghai, of committing a breach of China's neutrality and attempting to forge a Spanish passport, was resumed at the Mixed Court, before Mr. P. Grant Jones and Magistrate Waung on June 6th.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Fischer defended.

Dr. Fischer asked, as the Court decided against him on the point of jurisdiction, that he might appeal to the next higher Chinese Court, and make the necessary application to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai. The Assessor had stated that China never expressly confirmed the conference of extraterritorial rights on Turkish subjects, and the Court consequently held that it had full jurisdiction over persons who had no judicial rights in China. The Mixed Court being a Chinese Court, and, as such, subject to the Chinese law and jurisdiction, a person was entitled to appeal against a decision in that Court to the next higher Chinese Court. There was no judicial system in any civilized country in the world in which an accused person was not entitled to appeal against a decision of a court of first instance. The right to appeal was a fundamental human right. Dr. Fischer added that it was a rule not to bring accused persons to the Court if a Consul claimed jurisdiction. He asked the Court to allow him to appeal to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs against jurisdiction being taken by the British Assessor.

After a brief consultation between the Magistrate and the Assessor the application was rejected.

Mr. Newman said the Presidential Mandate of August 6th, 1914, in which the neutrality of China was proclaimed, forbade spying in Chinese territory, or territorial waters or the making of any documents in reference to the war. He would claim that this was an attempt to do what was forbidden—an attempt was punishable though possibly in a less degree than the actual offense. A passport was essentially a document that was used in times of war and intended to prevent unauthorized persons from travelling through places which they would not be authorized to travel through. Such travel by an unauthorized person would have an ill effect on the country through which he was enabled to travel.

Mr. Grant Jones—He would be able to represent himself as a neutral in spite of being an alien enemy.

Mr. Newman—That in itself was a breach of neutrality having regard to the Presidential Mandate, inasmuch as he could not get a passport unless he assumed Spanish nationality. He did not suggest that the accused was making the passport for himself, but it was just as much an offense that he made, or intended to make, or was in process of making, one for someone else. The very fact that he had an illegal document in his possession put the onus on him of explaining how he got it in his possession. In time of war it was a very serious offense for persons in China to be able to do such acts as would endanger the neutrality of China.

The second offense alleged was attempted forgery. They had the evidence of the Spanish Chancellor that the signature of the Spanish Consul was a forgery because one "S" in the name was too mathematically exact; secondly, because all passports had to pass through the hands of the Chancellor; thirdly, that it could not have been issued and signed with the photograph of (Nielsen) any person thereon, and fourthly, that the name never was and never had been for the Consul-General to sign a passport in blank. That enabled the Spanish Chancellor to say that it was a forgery.

Mr. Newman added that under Chinese law it constituted an attempt at forgery when any person received a document the signature of which was forged, or the signature of which was feloniously or wrongfully used (Article 250). The act of receiving such a document was an offense. He claimed that under that section the signature forming the subject of the charge was either forged or feloniously used and therefore constituted attempted forgery. English law declared that wrongful possession of photographic copies of documents was an offense.

Detective Sergt. Schmidt deposed to arresting the accused, upon whom the photograph and two typewritten slips (produced) were found. Nothing suspicious was found in accused's house and nothing was taken away from the premises.

By Mr. Newman—We searched boxes and drawers. In an upstairs room there was an iron safe open and empty. The door was wide open.

Cross-examined by Dr. Fischer, witness stated that when accused was arrested he made no objection about going to the station. Accused was told that the police would like to search his premises. No objection was made by accused, who, however, asked to be represented by someone, on the ground that, as Sub-Inspector Reeves and witness were enemies, they might put some papers in his house or pockets. Accused gave no explanation of how he came into possession of the photograph. At the search of accused's premises Sub-Inspector Reeves, witness, accused, accused's wife and two of accused's friends were present. One of the latter was Rothman, the other was a next-door neighbour who was a Russian before the war, but had become a Turkish subject. The accused, when asked about the empty iron safe, made a rambling statement about it being an old piece of furniture. It was not that. Accused asked to see the warrant and said that he wanted to communicate with the Dutch

Consul. At that time a young German entered the premises and accused asked him to notify the Dutch authorities. The accused said that he was registered at the Dutch Consulate, but produced no papers to prove the statement.

Dr. Fischer—Did he resist arrest?—He made a lot of fuss, but it did not amount to much.

Dr. Fischer—Did you beat him? No, sir.

Witness further cross-examined, said that he had known accused for four years. He was not a personal enemy of accused.

Mr. Newman—All police are his personal enemies.

The case was adjourned.

When the case was resumed next day, Dr. Fischer said no evidence had been called to show the guilt of accused. At that time the opportunity was given for people to make allegations against innocent persons who were their personal enemies. Thus, unfortunately, had been introduced a system reminding them of the blackest days of persecution of the Middle Ages, and the blackest days of Russia—persecution without defence.

Albert Ettinger, a Turkish subject, born at Constantinople, said he met Rothman on December 25th, 1916, in front of the British Consulate. Rothman, who was in a ricksha, stopped him and asked witness to go to his (Rothman's) house, asking him to go to the back door as he had something very important to tell him. Witness did so and Rothman explained where he was working; and that he was an old man who had travelled much; was a Mason, and could not stand what people were doing in Shanghai. He said that he was working in an office under the British Intelligence Department, and had been getting Tls. 300 a month. He told witness the names of the people in the office and the names of his under-agents and what they were doing. In order to prove his bona fides Rothman showed him pictures, lists, etc.

The Assessor—You mean photographs?—Witness—Yes. These things were shown to him on December 25th. The first day Rothman only showed pictures from America, but he told him that the other photographs were in the custody of his superior and were kept locked up, but he would later show them to witness. Rothman explained that he wanted to prevent people from getting into trouble and frequently repeated: "prevention is better than cure." Rothman asked witness to see people before they got into trouble. Witness met Rothman and Rothman sent his boy to witness several times. Rothman talked to other people in the same way as to witness and the other people, not knowing that witness knew Rothman, came to him privately and told him what he had better do. Rothman did not show him the photograph the day before he was arrested, but had shown him the negative.

The Assessor—When?—Witness—About the time of the rupture of relations.

Dr. Fischer—Did you tell him that Rothman told witness who made the photograph, and explained to him what it meant and said that this photo was an English circular to be sent out by the British Consulate at Hongkong, London and America, and that if Nielsen went anywhere he would be caught. Rothman said that he was going to take the negative to Maetavish and Lehmann's to be developed. He got all his photographs made there. Rothman told him that bombs were placed in the German steamers in Shanghai waters and that Nielsen would be blamed. Rothman asked witness to bring Nielsen to him and to warn Nielsen that he would be blamed and that the best thing he could do would be to leave Shanghai. Rothman did not say who would put the bombs on the steamers, but he said some would also be put in the Astor House, and that Nielsen had better leave the Astor House and go away. Rothman gave witness two lists of enemies suspected of fomenting rebellion in India.

The Assessor—Do you produce them? (To Dr. Fischer)—You ought to put them in.

Witness said that Rothman had told him that the Intelligence Department got the lists. To mention the names he did not think would be good.

Dr. Fischer said that he grieved to say that one of his countrymen whom he had appeared against in the Austrian Court had put him on the list.

The Assessor (to witness)—You had better write out the names.

Dr. Fischer handed up a list written in pencil of the alleged sub-agents.

To the Assessor witness stated that Rothman told him that the people on the list gave him information and also told him about payments. The photograph in Court was bought. Witness wrote the list just handed up in jail and gave it to Dr. Fischer.

To Dr. Fischer, witness said that Rothman told him what sub-agent had supplied the photograph to him. The forgery was given by one of the persons on the list. The same person had been charged before the German Court with the same thing.

The Assessor—Who is the person?—The Witness—It is not interesting.

Dr. Fischer—Write out the name.

The Witness said that Rothman warned this person when the German Consulate tried to prosecute him.

The Assessor—Rothman warned Kinder?—The witness said that they went to Kinder's room and took away all evidence so that the German Consulate did not find anything. He (witness) was called at the trial, but as there was no proof against Kinder he had to let go. Rothman proposed that witness and Nielsen should go away from Shanghai when he showed them the photographs all ready to give to the police and Consuls. Rothman told Nielsen that as he could speak French and looked like a French Canadian he could go as one and witness could go as a Russian. He gave Nielsen a lot of addresses and said Nielsen would get a good job. He also gave him a lot of books and said that he would find out the cost of the necessary passports, tickets, etc. Nielsen and witness thought that what Rothman said might be true. Some time after witness was speaking to Mr. Williams of the American Consulate, and

Mr. Williams told him that he knew Rothman's employment but could not understand what he was doing. Rothman had mentioned that he had photographs and asked a lot of questions about Nielsen, and said that he had found out that Nielsen was going to leave on a false passport. This was before war was declared between America and Germany, so Mr. Williams said that it was not necessary as Nielsen could go. If he went to Mexico it had nothing to do with the Consulate. Rothman expressly promised to give witness a false passport, but had to go to see Mr. Petrocelli. He went to Mr. Petrocelli with the photograph and asked if the man shown was going away. Witness saw Nielsen and told him that Rothman was setting traps for them and told him what Mr. Williams had told witness. Nielsen then went into Chinese territory because it was safer. Witness could not go because of his house, etc., and therefore remained. Rothman sent his boy for witness the day before witness was arrested. Witness went there in a ricksha.

The Assessor—On May 30th?—The Witness—Yes.

The witness continued that Rothman gave him a photograph and said that it was the photograph he had promised to give him. He said if witness wished he could give the photograph to the Dutch Consul.

The Assessor—Did Rothman want to get in with the Dutch?—Witness—He said he could show it to the Dutch Consul. He told me to show it to him.

Dr. Fischer—I will prove that Rothman offered his services to Germany.

The witness continued that Rothman said he had nothing more to do for the British and showed his discharge, which said he was only discharged owing to a reduction of the staff. After leaving Rothman on May 30th, witness met Mr. Huntze, who said that Rothman had given him two pictures. Witness went home and found there a Mr. Bernard and witness's wife and he showed them what Rothman had given him, saying: "See what things are being done here." He then put the photograph and the lists in his pocket. He kept the photograph in his pocket because he intended to go to the Dutch Consulate the next day to find out whether the French proteges were registered and also to give the Consul the photograph. When he was on the way to the Dutch Consulate next day he met Lazar, who began to tell him about some opium smuggling from Canton. Then Detective-Sergeant Schmidt came up and said that witness was a suspected person and must go with him to the station. Witness later met Mr. Huntze in the Gardens and asked him to tell Rothman that the photographs had been seized. Later witness told the Dutch Consul General all about it. When he returned he saw Rothman, who said he would arrange everything satisfactorily and offered to leave another photograph.

When he returned to his house about 5.30 p.m. a knock came and Rothman came and called him into the street as he wanted to tell him what had been arranged. Rothman told him that he had explained about the photograph and lists to the detectives. Rothman said the detectives were waiting at his house. They then met Schmidt, and after a talk between Schmidt and Reeves the former suggested that they should go to see Reeves. Witness went to the station and Schmidt handed him over to Inspector Reeves, saying witness could explain to him. In the office witness saw a photograph of Nielsen, similar to that in Court. Mr. Reeves took it up and said: "This shows that you are making false passports."

The Assessor—Looked rather like it did it not? (Laughter.)

Witness continued that the safe referred to by Schmidt was one that the Chinese authorities seized in Chapei during the Revolution and later returned to him. Rothman told witness that he had better not mention any names because he would find that the British authorities would get hold of him and send him to Hongkong; also he told witness's wife and others the same thing. Rothman promised to do everything, but warned witness not to mention his (Rothman's) name because he (Rothman) would be branded as a traitor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Newman witness said he had nothing to do with the German Consulate. It was up to Mr. Rothman to explain why he went to him with information that he wished to go to the German Consulate. Witness did not know his reason. Rothman said that he was an old man, a mason, and would not keep quiet longer about what people were doing. He said that he wanted the Germans to know what was going on. Rothman said nothing about expecting money and when witness asked him he said that he did not want money.

Mr. Newman—How do you live?—On my capital.

Witness continued that he saw the negative before seeing the photograph. Rothman said that his intention was to get certain people into trouble.

The Assessor—What? His own sub-agents?—The Witness—Yes, Rothman did not say why he wanted to do so.

Mr. Newman—You had better tell the truth. Is it possible for any man to do such a fool thing?—The Witness said that Rothman said that these people were not British, but were traitors to their countries and themselves.

The Assessor—He wanted to get them into trouble for doing what he was doing himself?—The Witness—Yes, he is British. Rothman said that he would give evidence against them after the war. He did not know who made the negative. Rothman told him, but it was not for witness to explain. The second name on the list handed up was the man. The photographs were to be sent everywhere to catch Nielsen. There was a plot to catch Nielsen and have him arrested. It was no concern of witness who took the original. Rothman said that the man who took the original had been arrested but had been released. The original was obtained by Rothman's employer, who

paid Tls. 300 for it. He did not know why Rothman showed him the photograph. He always used to say that prevention was better than cure, meaning that the men who were wanted should be careful. Witness thought that he was giving warning because he was an upright man, but afterwards he found out what he really was. He wanted witness and Nielsen to go away because they were being looked for. Witness did not know why, and did not ask. Perhaps Rothman wanted witness to be a sub-agent. Witness never intended to go to America; it would be better to be a prisoner here than to be arrested for having a false passport. Rothman said that the British people would suspect Nielsen. Witness did not know why Rothman coupled him with Nielsen. Witness took the photograph from Rothman because he did not see why he should not take it. He did think that he would be held responsible for it.

The Assessor marked that witness had explained that he was going to take the photograph to the Dutch Consulate.

The Witness denied that his intention was to get the man number two on the list handed up into trouble. Witness would not say that Rothman gave him the photograph in order to have him arrested. As things stood he thought it could be so. Witness explained the situation to Reeves the second time he was at the station. Bombs were actually found in the German ships. Nielsen left the Astor House because Rothman said he would be suspected. He said that there were all sorts of rumours that the Germans were going to blow up the Telephone Building. Rothman had said that this would give the right to China to arrest Germans and bring China into the war.

Joseph Rothman, a naturalized British subject, refused to state what his nationality was before he became British. He had been employed by the British Intelligence Department until May 31st and had left when the staff was reduced. He was a confidential agent. He would not answer questions about his work, as he did not wish to incriminate innocent persons. His business was confidential and he would only answer questions about it in a British Court. He knew Ettinger by sight ever since he came to Shanghai. Ettinger had visited his house several times. He could not say whether he had spoken to Ettinger before last Christmas.

The witness continued that he had known Detective Smith by sight since he had been in Shanghai and spoke to him about eight or nine days ago, also to Inspector Reeves. The detectives went to his house to see something that he had to show them. Ettinger came to see witness about buying witness's house. He came several times, but witness only saw him twice. The first time was about three months ago and the last time on May 30th. Nielsen came to his house once. Witness took a photograph of Nielsen, which he gave to the police.

The witness said that he took and developed the photograph of Nielsen. He had the negative. He took photographs of two other persons, which he handed to the proper authorities. He did not give accused the two lists in Court about sedition in India. Witness never advised Ettinger to leave Shanghai. He did not give the photograph in Court to Ettinger. Ettinger told him that a certain man was manufacturing passports. Witness did not go to the Dutch Consulate to report Ettinger's arrest, and did not speak to Mrs. Ettinger or Huntze.

The Assessor said that the case would be resumed on Monday and the whole day would be devoted to it.

Dr. Fischer asked that bail be granted and said that he would give his personal undertaking that Ettinger would appear. After a brief discussion the Assessor announced that bail of a cash security of \$500 would be granted if a written guarantee were obtained from the Dutch Consulate that they would not interfere with the jurisdiction in that case.

AMERICAN MAILS TO THE EAST.

"EMPRESS" BOATS TO BE USED.

The Post Office Department at Washington has withdrawn the order issued some months ago stopping the despatch of mail at Shanghai by the Empress boats in consequence of the censorship at Vancouver. Although nothing is said in the telegram about China-bound mails, it may be assumed (says the N.C. Daily News) that the new rule works both ways.

This will be very welcome news not only for the local American community, but for commercial Shanghai generally, as mercantile firms have been put to no little inconvenience because the fastest trans-Pacific steamers have for months brought no American mail. The result has been that shipments have arrived without bills of lading, necessitating bothersome formalities, and there has been general regret when sailings have been infrequent that the Canadian route could not be used.

THE BANDMAN OPERA CO.

THE "MERRY WIDOW."

The "Merry Widow" seems to retain her popularity despite her increasing age, and last evening she once again attracted a very fair number of admirers to the Theatre Royal. Miss Marjorie Manners played the part most daintily. Her singing and dancing were equally effective. Without question, her charm of manner, in this and other plays, has made her a very great favourite with all Hongkong theatre goers. As might have been expected Mr. Billy Rex and Mr. Fred Wian, those two clever comedians, extracted the full measure of fun and laughter from the parts of *Nische* and *Bern Popoff*. Mr. L. Hodgson made a sufficiently attractive *Prince Danilo* and Miss Addie Leigh was admirably suited to the part of Popoff's wayward wife *Natalie*.

To-night "The Girl in the Taxi" will be given.

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paid Tls. 300 for it. He did not know why Rothman showed him the photograph. He always used to say that prevention was better than cure, meaning that the men who were wanted should be careful. Witness thought that he was giving warning because he was an upright man, but afterwards he found out what he really was. He wanted witness and Nielsen to go away because they were being looked for. Witness did not know why, and did not ask. Perhaps Rothman wanted witness to be a sub-agent. Witness never intended to go to America; it would be better to be a prisoner here than to be arrested for having a false passport. Rothman said that the British people would suspect Nielsen. Witness did not know why Rothman coupled him with Nielsen. Witness took the photograph from Rothman because he did not see why he should not take it. He did think that he would be held responsible for it.

The Assessor marked that witness had explained that he was going to take the photograph to the Dutch Consulate.

The Witness denied that his intention was to get the man number two on the list handed up into trouble. Witness would not say that Rothman gave him the photograph in order to have him arrested. As things stood he thought it could be so. Witness explained the situation to Reeves the second time he was at the station. Bombs were actually found in the German ships. Nielsen left the Astor House because Rothman said he would be suspected. He said that there were all sorts of rumours that the Germans were going to blow up the Telephone Building. Rothman had said that this would give the right to China to arrest Germans and bring China into the war.

Joseph Rothman, a naturalized British subject, refused to state what his nationality was before he became British. He had been employed by the British Intelligence Department until May 31st and had left when the staff was reduced. He was a confidential agent. He would not answer questions about his work, as he did not wish to incriminate innocent persons. His business was confidential and he would only answer questions about it in a British Court. He knew Ettinger by sight ever since he came to Shanghai. Ettinger had visited his house several times. He could not say whether he had spoken to Ettinger before last Christmas.

The witness continued that he had known Detective Smith by sight since he had been in Shanghai and spoke to him about eight or nine days ago, also to Inspector Reeves. The detectives went to his house to see something that he had to show them. Ettinger came to see witness about buying witness's house. He came several times, but witness only saw him twice. The first time was about three months ago and the last time on May 30th. Nielsen came to his house once. Witness took a photograph of Nielsen, which he gave to the police.

The witness said that he took and developed the photograph of Nielsen. He had the negative. He took photographs of two other persons, which he handed to the proper authorities. He did not give accused the two lists in Court about sedition in India. Witness never advised Ettinger to leave Shanghai. He did not give the photograph in Court to Ettinger. Ettinger told him that a certain man was manufacturing passports. Witness did not go to the Dutch Consulate to report Ettinger's arrest, and did not speak to Mrs. Ettinger or Huntze.

The Assessor said that the case would be resumed on Monday and the whole day would be devoted to it.

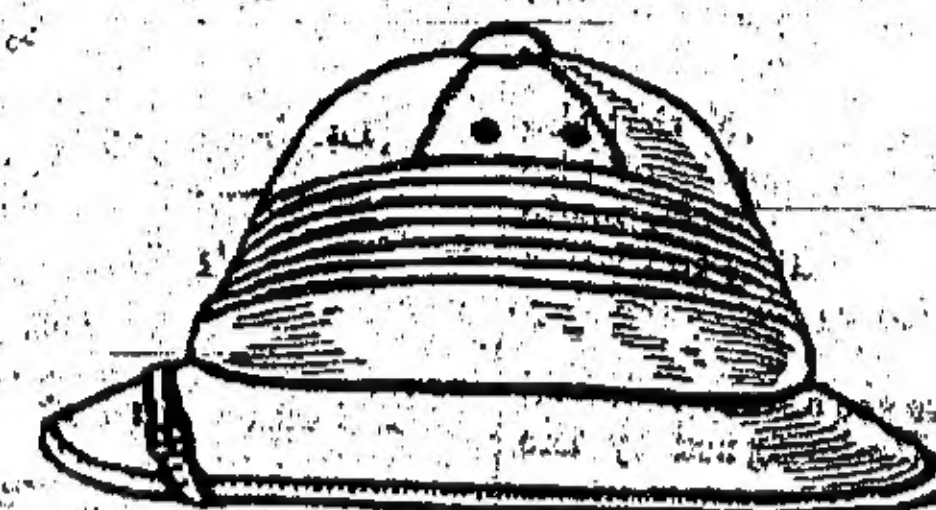
Dr. Fischer asked that bail be granted and said that he would give his personal undertaking that Ettinger would appear. After a brief discussion the Assessor announced that bail of a cash security of \$500 would be granted if a written guarantee were obtained from the Dutch Consulate that they would not interfere with the jurisdiction in that case.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1880). (TELEPHONE 1741).

BEST LONDON-MADE SUN HELMETS

FROM \$8.50 TO \$13.50



COMPLETE WITH PUGGAREE AND CHIN-STRAP.
ALL OUR HELMETS ARE LIGHT IN WEIGHT, THOROUGHLY SUN AND RAIN PROOF, AND PRACTICALLY UNBREAKABLE.

STOCKED IN SEVEN STYLES IN ALL SIZES.

GREY FELT TERRA HATS
FROM \$7.50 TO \$12.00

SUN UMBRELLAS
Lined Green \$5.00 Each.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...	\$4.50 per 100 or 2.30 ... 50		Known all over the world as the most popular Egyptian Cigarette of to-day. An absolutely first quality Cigarette. Recommended by all connoisseurs.
No. 4, Medium ...	\$3.60 per 100 or 1.85 ... 50		
No. 5, Small ...	\$3.20 per 100 or 1.65 ... 50		
Ask your tobacconist for a tin at once.			
Obtainable at:			

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.
A CHINESE CLERK with good knowledge of English and Office experience. Apply stating salary required to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [745]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of AHMEDHAY HABIBHOY, late of Bombay, in the Empire of India, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 56 of The Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 28th day of June, 1917.
All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Underigned by the above date.
Dated the 8th day of June, 1917.
G. A. HASTINGS,
Administrator,
8, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong. [733]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

A RUTHIE WONGWAI, expert mechanic from its factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.
AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
General Agents,
HONG-TZ & Co., Ltd.,
Representatives,
144, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong. [686]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 28th June, 1917.
The price of issue is 85 per cent.
The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxes.
The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.
The Loan may be repurchased at par after the 29th March, 1922.
Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.
Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postage.
The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.
G. TISDALL,
Manager. [609]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the GENERAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
58

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. James & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being BURL BUILDING LOT No. 18.

In Own Lot.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyahok," 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,039 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 18.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1890.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$55.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [697]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.
HONGKONG.
LAST TWO NIGHTS!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FAREWELL VISIT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.
(1917).

In the following London Successes:

TO-NIGHT!

June 14th.

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

LAST AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
"HIGH JINKS."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S
PRICES AS USUAL.
COMMENCING AT 8.15 P.M. [729]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE FRANK WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"BANKOKU MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 15th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, McLELLAN & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917. [741]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1917. [744]

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1917. [744]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 18th inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th inst. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
R. G. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1917. [68]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
SHOP to Let in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [708]

TO LET.
NOS. 2 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.
1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vaux Road. [402]

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. A FURNISHED HOUSE in Lochiel Terrace. From 1st July next.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [633]

TO LET.
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES to Let, Wongachong Road.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison.
HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [64]

WANTED.
OFFICE at the Central Location.
Apply to—
FUEKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Vaux Road Central. [703]

FOR SALE.
ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSEY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 8 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.
ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

FOR SALE.
BAGS OF USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS.
400 Stamps for \$0.50 | 3000 Stamps for \$2.00
500 " " 0.80 | 3000 " " 2.80
1000 " " 1.00 | 4000 " " 3.70
1500 " " 1.50 | 5000 " " 4.50
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.
484

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT
9.15 p.m.—Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"The Girl in the Taxi."
TO-MORROW
9.15 p.m.—Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"High Jinks."

Tuesday, 31st July—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lambert.
Monday, 13th Aug.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
Monday, 27th Aug.—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Winko & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lambert.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
OLD BROWN
BRANDY

E
QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 514.

MARRIAGE.
MULLER—RUSSEL.—At Christiania, Norway, on May 10th, E. J. MULLER, to DAISY CONSTANCE RUSSEL, both of Shanghai.

DEATH.
DE BERIGNY.—Killed, while on active service in France, on April 29th, at the age of 19 years, LIEUT. CHARLES E. DE BERIGNY, Royal Flying Corps, the only son of the late Th. de Berigny, of Kobe and Yokohama, and nephew of Miss de Berigny, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 14TH JUNE, 1917.

THE PEKING MELEE.

WITHIN a year of taking office the PRESIDENT of China is confronted with a political problem that would tax the highest statesmanship—that of evolving order out of the present chaos. The advice he is receiving from every quarter is very conflicting. The VICE-PRESIDENT, while in favour of declaring war upon Germany, advocates acting independently of the Allies, and thus retaining freedom to arrange separate terms of peace whenever a favourable opportunity should occur. He has not, so far as we know, divulged his reasons for this course. Probably he hopes that China will be saved the trouble of agreeing, or disagreeing, with the European and American terms of peace. From outside the pale of Parliament, KANG YU-WEI counsels the dismissal of Parliament and the summoning of a conference representative of the nation to guide the PRESIDENT in regard to the war-question. What, we wonder, does this protagonist of monarchy mean? Is the present Parliament not as representative as any other? SUN YUN is of opinion that the PRESIDENT should consult both Houses of Parliament—that is to say, the elected and the non-elected elements of Government—in regard to the situation. We remember, however, that not very long ago SUN YUN wrote a strong Note against allowing a non-elected element to assist in Parliamentary business, urging that it was an anachronism and

a hindrance to progress. He is opposed to China taking part in the war, and says that already there are parleyings for peace between the belligerents. China's entrance, therefore, would be no advantage to the Allies and would bring much trouble upon her. SUN YUN is, of course, strongly averse from the military régime which now presides over China's destinies. Finally, the two foreign political advisers recommend opposite courses, Dr. MORRISON being opposed to the dismissal of Parliament and Mr. ARIGA in favour of it.

The PRESIDENT's chief difficulty is to find a successor to the late Prime Minister, who was dismissed from office for his insistence upon the view that China must declare war upon Germany and throw in her lot with the Allies. Behind him TSUN CHI-JUI has the strong support of the Tsuchis north of the Yangtze. There appears to be no lack of able men to succeed him, but they evince a marked unwillingness to take the wheel in stormy weather. There are evidently two reasons for this. One is the feeling that the dismissal of the late Prime Minister was illegal, as he did not resign. The other arises out of this, and is due to the fear that anyone who dares to accept the vacant portfolio will incur the antipathy of the Provincial military authorities. No fewer than four men have been invited to accept the post. With the exception of Mr. LI, a relation of the famous LI HUNG-CHANG, they declined at once, and even he has now withdrawn. The PRESIDENT must, therefore, turn elsewhere for a Prime Minister. In the meantime the Foreign Secretary has been acting, and no one could give more satisfaction than he to Southern Chinese as a permanent occupant of the office, but he is now reported to have tendered his resignation, rather than counter-sign the Mandate for the dissolution of Parliament.

The banner of revolt was raised first of all in Anhui, whose Tsuchin strongly denounced the dismissal of the Prime Minister. Now the movement has spread to several of the Northern Provinces. It remains, however, to be seen what attitude the mass of the people of these Provinces will adopt. If they disapprove, the Government will proceed no further. If, on the other hand, they acquiesce, there may be a widespread conflagration, which could only be subdued by the PRESIDENT reinstating the late Prime Minister or adopting his war policy. That would be an unthinkable humiliation for the PRESIDENT and his supporters. Rather than submit to it his Excellency would probably carry into effect his threat of resignation. For the PRESIDENT, a remarkable feeling of regard appears to be entertained all over China, North as well as South, and he is probably aware of the people's confidence.

Were he to resign, the VICE-PRESIDENT, who favours war, though on different lines from the late Prime Minister, might return to direct the ship of State, at least for a time. The feeling of rivalry between the civil and military elements would, however, hasten a crisis, and it is impossible to say which would emerge victorious. The South would probably favour a Civil Administration with an anti-war policy, and the North, a military régime with a pro-war policy.

Ever since the revolution China has been governed on military lines. The military party are bent upon making China a military nation after the pattern of certain foreign Powers. They have the soldiery under their command, and they hold the high offices of State. The late President YUAN did not check this spirit, but rather favoured it. Latterly it obsessed his strong mind, and resulted in his own undoing. Foreseeing what the result of persisting in such a course would mean, the devastation it would bring about in China, he renounced his policy, but, nevertheless, it is not dead. The strong military leanings of the Northern leaders clearly indicate a desire to return to the former system of government that, if persisted in, will inevitably cause a severance between North and South. For some time this spirit of antagonism has been manifesting itself. The PRESIDENT is aware of it and is earnestly endeavouring to prevent a rupture. Hitherto he has had the strong support of his Foreign Minister, of SUN YUN, and others. After the PRESIDENT, the Foreign Minister is to-day the most popular man in China. He is the Southerners' political hero. Whether he agree or disagree with the dilatory tactics of the Peking Government we cannot but admire the astuteness of the PRESIDENT, who has revealed in this crisis an unexpected strength of character.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., has returned to the Colony from his short holiday in North China.

Captain L. D. Joll, formerly of the 88th Company R.G.A., has been appointed Acting-Major while in Command of a Siege Battery.

Major F. A. Twiss, M.V.O., D.S.O., a former Gunnery Instructor in Hongkong, has been appointed Acting Lieut.-Col. while in Command of an Artillery Group.

A cargo coolie has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained as a result of a rice sling falling upon him while he was employed in carrying cargo to a ship at the Kowloon wharf.

Major H. G. Sargeant, R.G.A., who was Major Instructor in Gunnery in the China Command, when war broke out, and was also Secretary to the local Committee on Commissions, has been appointed Acting Lieut.-Colonel while Commanding an Artillery Group.

A successful whist drive was held in the Naval Theatre on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance. Chief Writer Smith, R.N., acted as M.C., and presented prizes to the following successful players at the conclusion of the drive:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Deane; 2nd, Miss F. Marshall; 3rd, Mrs. Cousin. Men—1st, C.Q.M.S. Reakes, R.E.; 2nd, Mr. Cosway; 3rd, Mr. Bowers.

Old Rugby players will remember Captain F. P. S. Wiltshire and Captain H. G. Paris, both lieutenants in the R.G.R. here a few years ago. Both have been appointed Acting Majors while in Command of Siege Batteries. Captain P. R. M. Collins, another old Rugby player and cricketer, and a very popular officer of the 87th Company, has been appointed Acting Major while Commanding a Siege Battery.

Dr. and Mr. General Hanwell are leaving Shanghai for the Homeland. After serving with the R.A.M.C. in South Africa, Dr. Hanwell went to Shanghai in 1903 to join Dr. D. Reid and Dr. J. W. Jackson. For thirteen years he has been principal Medical Officer of the Volunteer Corps. In the field of sport he is known as a fine lawn tennis player and an ardent cross-country rider. His wife, whom he married in 1909, is the youngest daughter of Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.S.G.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AN OLD HAND.

After being banished for twenty years in 1913, a Chinese was found in Yau-mat on Tuesday, and was brought before Mr. Wood and charged with returning from banishment.

It was stated that the man had seven previous convictions, which commenced as far back as 1909. He had also been banished four times.

The man was remanded until to-day, when Mr. Wood will decide whether he will commit him to Criminal Sessions or not.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese was found on Tuesday on board the s.s. Kwong Sai with 48 taels of prepared opium in his possession. Mr. Wood fined him \$3,000, or, in default, nine months' imprisonment.

As two men were about to board a tramcar near the Wing On store on Tuesday, they were arrested by some revenue officers, and a search resulted in the discovery of four pounds of raw opium, which was concealed about their clothing.

When brought before Mr. Wood the men put forward the excuse that they had been given the opium to carry by a man who had paid them \$4 each for their trouble.

This old story was not believed, and each of the men was fined \$300, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

The town council of a small Scotch community met to inspect a site for a new hall. They assembled at a chapel, and as it was a warm day a member suggested that they should leave their coats there.

"Some one can stay behind and watch them," suggested another.
"What for?" demanded a third. "If we are all going out together, what need is there for any one to watch the clothes?"

THE WAR.

**NEARER THE END.
SIGNIFICANCE OF MESSINES VICTORY.
MUCH ACTIVITY.**

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

DEALING WITH GREECE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH GAIN FURTHER GROUND.

ADVANCE ON TWO MILES FRONT.

LONDON, June 13th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have gained further ground to the east, and north-east of Messines, on a front of nearly two miles. We have also occupied the hamlet of Gapaard, and have advanced slightly astride the Souchet river.

There has been considerable enemy artillery activity to the north-east of Gouzeau Court, and to the south and north of the Scarpe, in the neighbourhood of Lens and Ypres.

Our aeroplanes yesterday did some useful work despite the unfavourable weather.

One of our machines is missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

MESSINES VICTORY COMPLETE.

PARIS, June 12th.

It is semi-officially announced that the British victory at Messines is now complete. The British dominate the valley of the Lys, which is the most essential German communication north of Lille.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—There is intermittent shelling east and north-east of Ypres. It does not appear to indicate anything, but rather suggests "jumpiness."

Extraordinary activity prevails along practically the whole of the present battle-front.

THE RAIDERS AND RAIDED.

LONDON, June 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided last night to the north of Neuve Chapelle, and repulsed raids to the south of Neuve Chapelle, to the east of Armentieres and to the North of Ypres.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

GERMAN OBSERVATION POSTS

LONDON, June 12th.

Mr. Beach Thomas, writing from Headquarters, states that the most interesting of all that is left on the battlefield are the old German observation posts, especially near Ypres. They dominate our old positions, and show how complete was the nakedness exposed to the enemy. How we held Ypres all these months is a miracle. The battle was a perfect example of team work. There were a few single feats among the infantry, but there were some amazing reports of air fighting.

A British airman found himself with a number of craft on both sides. He tried a spinning dive, but fell 8,000 feet before he could straighten. When 2,000 feet from the ground he saw two German planes in succession tumble past him, shot down, and then, as he began to climb, a third Hun plane came hurtling down, almost falling on top of him.

AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATES MADE PRISONER.

LONDON, June 13th.

Regarding the supposed Austrian peace delegates to Russia, it is now clear that these were taken prisoner and never reached Petrograd.

The mission is not regarded seriously.

FIELD-MARSHAL TO HIS TROOPS.

PRAISE FOR THE SECOND ARMY.

LONDON, June 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has addressed the Second Army as follows:—

"The complete success of the attack of the Second Army under General Sir Herbert Plumer is an earnest of the eventual and final victory of the Allied cause. The position assailed was one of very great natural strength, on the defences of which the enemy had laboured incessantly for nearly three years. Its possession, overlooking the whole of the Ypres salient, was of the greatest strategical value to the enemy, for the excellence of the observation he had from this position added enormously to the difficulty of our preparations for attack and ensured him ample warning of our intention. He was, therefore, fully prepared for our assault and brought up reinforcements of men and guns to meet it. He had the further advantage of the experience gained from his many previous defeats in battles such as the Somme, the Ancre, at Arras and at Vimy Ridge. On the lessons to be drawn from these he had issued carefully-thought-out instructions. Despite all these advantages, the enemy was completely defeated. Within the space of a few hours all our objectives were gained, with undoubtedly very severe loss to the Germans. Our casualties were, for a battle of such magnitude, most gratifyingly light. The full effect of this victory cannot be estimated yet, but that it will be very great is certain."

Following upon the successes already gained, it affords final and conclusive proof that neither strength of position, nor knowledge of, and timely preparation to meet, an impending attack, can save the enemy from complete defeat, and that, brave and tenacious as the German troops are, it is only a question of how much longer they can endure a repetition of such blows. Our victory was due to causes which always have given, and will give, success, namely, the utmost skill, valour and determination in the execution of an attack, following upon the greatest forethought and thoroughness in preparation.

"I desire to place on record here my deep appreciation of the splendid work done above and below ground, and also in the air, by all arms of the services and departments, and by the commanders and staffs, by whom, under General Plumer's orders, all the means at our disposal were combined, both in preparation and execution, with a devotion and bravery beyond all praise. The great success gained has brought us a long step nearer the final victorious end of the war, and the Empire will be justly proud of the troops who have added such fresh lustre to its arms."

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 12th.

A German official communiqué speaks of British cavalry east of Messines. There was lively fighting on the Dwin near Hinorgon and Baranovitchi, and especially near Brzezany and on the Narajowka.

SILVER.

LONDON, June 12th.

Silver is quoted at 33½. There is a scarcity in offerings. The market is firm.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GENERAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Paris draws attention to the Austrian communiqué reporting lively skirmishes in the wooded Carpathians, in East Galicia, and to general activity of the Russians.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEALING WITH GERMAN RAIDERS.

SPLENDID WORK BY FISHING VESSEL.

LONDON, June 12th.

It is officially notified that Lieutenant H. Bell-Irving, of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, commanded the drifter which tackled the enemy seaplanes mentioned in last night's communiqué.

It is noteworthy that this is the first time in the war that it has been officially recorded that a fishing vessel successfully attacked seaplanes.

It is unofficially reported that the five seaplanes were would-be raiders, who were thus intercepted and scattered. This is another example of the unceasing vigilance and daring which inspire all branches of the Service.

DAMAGED GERMAN SUBMARINE.

CADIZ, June 12th.

A Spanish torpedo-boat has towed in a German submarine with its engines damaged.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEALING WITH GREECE.

MORE COMPLETE GUARANTEES NEEDED.

PARIS, June 12th.

A message from Athens states that M. Jonnart, in a conversation with M. Zaimis, stated that the protecting Powers intended to chase the Thessalian crops and to equidistribute them throughout Greece. Events since 1915 had obliged them to demand more complete guarantees for the safety of the Eastern army, and also for the restoration of unity in the Kingdom, and the working of the constitution in a true spirit. He also notified the establishment of Allied posts for the control of the Isthmus at Corinth, and the provision of military forces, so as to assure the maintenance of order.

GREEK ACTION.

ATHENS, June 12th.

The Government subsequently placarded a communiqué explaining that the Powers had no intention of assailing the rights of Greece or the constitutional regime; they only desired Greece to remain strong and independent.

The situation is calm.

FRANCO-BRITISH TROOPS IN THESSALY.

PARIS, June 12th.

A message from Athens states that French troops have disembarked at Corinth, and that a French and British column has entered Thessaly.

ABDICATION OF KING CONSTANTINE?

The Times states that reports were received in London yesterday to the effect that King Constantine was about to abdicate, in favour of his son Alexander. It is believed that this solution will be acceptable to the Entente.

It is stated that the Allies have occupied the Isthmus of Corinth unopposed. A French Eastern communiqué states that the troops entrusted with the control of the crops of Thessaly have entered Thessaly without difficulty as far as Elassona.

KING CONSTANTINE ABDICATES.

LATER.

King Constantine has abdicated in favour of his son Alexander.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

ADDRESS BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, June 12th.

Mr. Lloyd George, at Downing Street, addressing the Commissioners appointed to enquire into industrial unrest, said that the industrial machine had been working at exceptionally high pressure. Five million men, in the prime of life, had been withdrawn from industry, but with diminished numbers it had been necessary in many cases to maintain an increased output. Consequently, there had been much overstrain, fatigue, exhaustion and irritation. He did not doubt that the innumerable changes necessary to adapt the peace machine to war exigencies had caused much friction. The marvel is that there had been so little. The results accomplished had been beyond the anticipations of men perfectly acquainted with the industrial possibilities of this country. This had undoubtedly been a great surprise and a disappointment to our enemies.

Nevertheless there had been trouble and friction which the Commissioners would investigate. "Murmurings and grumblings do not come merely from men interested in promoting disquiet, but from men honestly anxious to help the country with the prosecution of the war." The Government wished the enquiry to be thorough and impartial, and he was sure, from the character of the Commissioners, that that would be the case. The investigation should not be too formal, therefore it was not desirable that the meetings should be public, otherwise witnesses would be disinclined to talk freely. He was anxious that the enquiries should be concluded at the earliest possible moment so that the recommendations for the best way of dealing with the unrest could be made as soon as possible.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITAIN'S WAR FINANCE.

LONDON, June 12th.

The Government will ask for credits amounting to £394,853,200 for the third quarter of 1917, making a total since the war of £4,000,000,000, including advances to the Allies.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

REVAL FOLLOWS KRONSTADT.

LONDON, June 12th.

A message from Petrograd says Reval has followed the example of Kronstadt and has ejected the Government Commissioner, the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates having taken over the administration.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

GERMAN INFLUENCE?

LONDON, June 12th.

Owing to the rigid Spanish censorship, the Spanish situation is not clear. The substitution of the Dato Ministry for the previous Ministry is not regarded as momentous, but it is significant that the overthrow of the Liberals has been accomplished under military pressure instigated, according to several Spanish newspapers, by Germany. Señor Dato's programme comprises complete neutrality.

THE LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

HOW THE END CAME.

LONDON, June 12th.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent a message of condolence to Mrs. William Redmond.

Sir Edward Carson has written to Mr. John Redmond stating that the late Major Redmond's most active opponents respected and liked him.

It appears that Major Redmond was serving on the Staff, but prior to the battle of Messines he urgently insisted that he might be allowed to go into action with his regiment. He was leading his men in an attack on Wytschgate when he was struck by a shell fragment and died without recovering consciousness. He was buried in a village behind the fighting line.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

SPEECH BY PREMIER.

OTTAWA, June 12th.

The political situation is most interesting in view of Quebec's opposition to conscription and the resignation of Mr. Patenaud, the Secretary of State. The latter announcement caused a sensation; hence the galleries were crowded to hear Sir Robert Borden introduce and explain the Conscription Bill. The latter provides for reinforcements not exceeding 100,000 by the selective system. Three tribunals will make the selection, the first composed of two persons of each locality, one chosen by the County Judge and the other by a Board of Selection appointed by Parliament. This Tribunal will decide exemptions. The second Tribunal is an appeal body and will be designated by the Chief Justice of each Province. The third Tribunal is also an appeal body consisting of the Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, who will also determine the conditions of appeal. Those exempted will be practically in the same position as exempted men in Britain. Reinforcements will be called to the colours in ten classes according to age, beginning at 20 and ending at 45 years.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Sir Robert Borden, in introducing the Conscription Service Bill, laid stress upon the obligation to reinforce the gallant troops in the field. He said:—"If we do not provide them with these reinforcements, with what countenance shall we meet them on their return?" He was not so much concerned for the day on which the Bill would become law as for the day when these men would return if the Bill were denied. He concluded by saying:—"This afternoon Canadians are pressing back the invaders of France and Belgium. Let us prove ourselves worthy to call them comrades. Some may have made the supreme sacrifice for Canada, even as we speak."

"Let us summon, in thought, these brave comrades, firm of heart and strong of purpose. Those who have fought, yes, and those who shall fight no more. Let us summon them in spirit to our determination. Let us speak and determine as if they were in our midst. (Cheers.)"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier assured the Premier that the debate would be conducted with frankness and moderation by the opposition side, as befitted free British citizens. He appreciated that the duties devolving on Sir R. L. Borden were of great magnitude, but his own were scarcely less important.

BRITISH SUFFRAGISTS FOR PETROGRAD.

LONDON, June 12th.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney have sailed for Petrograd.

MESSRS. MACDONALD AND JOWETT.

WILL THEY LEAVE ENGLAND?

LONDON, June 13th.

The predicament of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Jowett continues to arouse great interest. Captain Tupper, of the Sailor's Union, states that he has warned the Premier that if a naval crew was put on board the ship on which the delegates wished to sail, or a destroyer was used to convey the delegates, there would be a national strike of seamen on the morrow.

Mr. Wilson, President of the Sailors' Union, states that the delegates are trying to leave by another port, which has been telegraphically warned, and pickets will be posted.

It transpires that when the ship on which the delegates meant to sail left, Mr. Roberts, the Labour M.P., remained behind also, although he was not boycotted.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND FLAG DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.

President Wilson is planning an important speech for the Flag Day celebration on the 14th, when he will make a comprehensive statement on the aims and position of the United States.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE STRENGTHENS COUNTRY'S POSITION.

TOKYO, June 13th.

Businessmen heartily support the new National Committee, believing that it means non-interference in the internal affairs of China. They also most loyally support the British Alliance, and the cultivation of confidence and friendship abroad.

Those who are best informed state that the Committee undoubtedly strengthens the country's position.

RAILWAYMEN AND MILITARY SERVICE.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Times understands that at the end of last week 15,000 railwaymen were released for military service at home. There has been some friction, but owing to a give and take spirit there is no doubt that railwaymen will be furnished towards the half million fresh troops which are demanded by the end of July.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

PREPARING FOR A SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 13th.

Telegrams from Athens state that radical resolutions appear to be in course of preparation for the settlement of the Greek question. The French ex-Foreign Minister, M. Jonnart, who was appointed by the Allies as High Commissioner for Greece, has arrived at Salamis, and has proceeded to Salonika to consult with General Sarrail and M. Venizelos.

LONDON, June 12th.

Telegrams from Athens are greatly delayed, but it is understood that M. Jonnart's Mission betokens strong measures for the purpose of ending anti-Entente machinations.

AMERICAN LIBERTY LOAN.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.

The Treasury admits that the Liberty Loan has been greatly under-subscribed, and it is feared that it will fall short by \$100,000,000 when it closes on the 15th.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICAL ADVISERS DIFFER OVER DISSOLUTION.

PEKING, 12th June.

The President, unable to get a Minister to countersign the Mandate dissolving Parliament, to-day had a further consultation with Dr. Morrison and Mr. Ariga, his political advisers. The former opposed dissolution, but the latter supported it.

It is believed now that the President will recall the mandate.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGAI SAK PO."] THE CRISIS.

SHANGHAI, June 13th.

The President has rejected Dr. Wu Tingfang's resignation of the post of acting Premier, but he will resign again and will leave Peking immediately.

Li King Shi also refused to sign his name to the Mandate dissolving Parliament.

Wang Chi Chen is about to leave Peking, and the President has sent Kiang Cho Tsung to stop him.

The Military Officer at Peking is demanding the dissolution of Parliament.

Chang Huan has wired Dr. Wu Tingfang urging him to sign the Mandate.

Tang Chi Yao has wired the President demanding that he shall maintain the Parliament.

"Behind the altar," said the cathedral guide to a party of tourists, "lies Richard II. In the churchyard outside lies Mary Queen of Scots. And who"—balancing above an unmarked flagging in the stone floor and addressing a tourist from London—"who do you think, sir, is lying here on this spot?"

"Well," answer the Cockney, "I don't know for sure, but I have my suspicions."

OUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER

JOHNSTONE'S



Known as the

"OLD SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Cuticura

The Great Skin Cure



For free sample check address post-card to: E. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London, E.C. Sold everywhere.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your leg is swollen, the joints being affected, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Foul-smelling Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of.

GRASSHOPPER

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Farringdon Street, London, England. Price in England 1/10 and 2/6 per box.

Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.



CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures nervousness, depression, indigestion, and a year's disease in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES

1. Flour—	
(a.) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.50
per lb.	10
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	08
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	07
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	37
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.)	25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin	35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin	35
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	20
3. Sugar—	
Cube (in 5 lb. tins), per tin	1.20
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	14
Granulated, per lb.	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	13
Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb.	12
4. Frozen Meat—	
The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list and amended in red ink dated the 21st day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., in Wyndham Street.	

5. Market Produce—

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	21
Beef Prime Cut	21
Beef Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	21
Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk	17
Beef Breast—Ngau Nam Yuk	16
Beef Soup—long Yuk	21
Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	25
Beef Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lau	24
Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24
Bullock's Brains—Ngau No.	10
Bullock's Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	45
Bullock's Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
Bullock's Head—Ngau Sam	14
Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam	14
Bullock's Lamp, salt—Ngau Kin	21
Bullock's Feet—Ngau Keuk	21
Bullock's Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Bullock's Tail—Ngau Mei	10
Bullock's Liver—Ngau Kou	13
Bullock's Tripe (undressed)—Ngau Tin	06
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Tsai-tau-keuk	10
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	25
Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei	25
Mutton Shoulder—Yeung Shau	24
Mutton Saddle—Yeung On	27
Pig's Chitlings—Chiu Chong	27
Pig's Brains—Chiu No.	24
Pig's Feet—Chiu Keuk	13
Pig's Fry—Chiu Chap	18
Pig's Head—Chiu Tau	18
Pig's Heart—Chiu Sam	11
Pig's Kidneys—Chiu Yiu	18
Pig's Liver—Chiu Kou	18
Pork Chop—Chiu Pai Kwai	26
Pork Leg—Chiu Pei	30
Pork Loin—Chiu Hau Tau	30
Pork Fat or Lard—Chiu Yau	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	08
Sheep's Heart—Yeung Sam	08
Sheep's Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	12
Sheep's Liver—Yeung Kou	12
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chiu Tsai	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
Suet, Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	26
Yau	19
Yeast—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19
Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20
Lard—Chiu Yau	20

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	16
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chiu Yu	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	14
Crabs—Hoi	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	18
Dab—Sha Ming Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13
Eels, Fresh water—Tam Shui Yu	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	33
Groupers—Shek Pan	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	16
Herrings—Tso Pak	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yiu	32
Mullet—Tsai Yu	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	12
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	16
Pomfret, black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, white—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	10
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	16
Roach—Chua Yu	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	20
Shark—Sha Yu	7

ALL AMERICANS FOR WAR SERVICE.

MR. WILSON'S APPEAL.

SUPREME CRISIS IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

In a personal appeal to his fellow-citizens, President Wilson calls all American citizens, men, women, and children, to join together to unite the nation for the preservation of its ideals and for the triumph of democracy in the world-war. The supreme test of the nation has come, he says, and all must act together. The text of the appeal is as follows:—

Fellow countrymen—The entrance of our beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world, created so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration of settlement that I hope you will permit me to address you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our Navy upon an effective war footing, and are about to create and equip a great Army, but these are simply parts of the great task to which we addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to service without regard to profit or material advantage, and with an energy and intelligence that rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is, how many things, how many kinds of elements of capacity and of service and self-sacrifice it involves. These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	34
Capon, large, small—Sin Kai	23
Duck—Ap	28
Doves—Pan Kan	16
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cook)	20
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh)	38
Eggs, Canton—Kai	16
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam	30
Kai	30
Geese—Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	24
Pigeons, Hoihow—Hoi Hau	25
Pak Kap	25
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Fung	60
Turkeys, Hen—Fo Kai Na	45
Snipe—Sha Tsai	—
Pheasant—Shan Kai	—
Quail—Om Chun	—
Partridges—Che Ku	—

FATS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	36
Apples (California)—Kam	—
Shan Ping Ko	23
Bananas (bride's), Macao	—
Heung Chiu	8
Carambola—Yeung To	—
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	12
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	—
Lemons, America—Kam Shan	—
Ling Mung	8
Lichies, dried (small stone)	—
Lai Chi Kon	25
Oranges (Canton) (sweet)	—
Shan-sheng Tim Chang	14
Oranges (Canton)	8
Pears (Canton), Cooking	—
Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Pearlmons, large—Hung Tsz	—
Plantains—Tai Shiu	2
Pumelo, Siam—Tsim Lo Yau	13
Walnuts—Hop To	14
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	30

VEGETABLES, ETC.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	16
Beans, Sprout—Ngau Tsai	—
Beans Long—Tau Kok	8
Beet Root—Kung Tsai Tau	11
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwa	9
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yiu	—
Kwa	3
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ke	7
Cabbages, Chinese (common)	—
Kai Tsai	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	—
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shau	8
Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tsai	—
Cauliflower (Medium)	—
Cauliflower (Small)	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	16
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan	—
Tsai	9
Chillies, dried—Kon Lat Chiu	25
Chillies, red—Hung Fa Chiu	12
Chillies, green—Ching Lat	—
Chiu	9
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li	—
Chiu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	—
Garlic—San Shau	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz	—
Keung	8
Ginger, old—Lo Keung	10
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik	—
Kan	15
Indian Corn—Shuk Mei	—
Lettuce—Yeung Shing Tsai	—
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	—
Water Chestnuts, Mandarin	—
Kwai Lam Ma Tai	—
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tsai	—
Ku	32
Okros	—
Onions, Bombay—Yeung	—
Chung Tau	—
Onions, Green—Shang Chung	—
Onions, Shanghai—Sheung	—
hoi Shung Tau	—
Parasley—Kun Tsai	—
Potato, Sweet—Fan Shu	—
Potato, Japanese—Yat Pan	—
Shu Tsai	—
Potato, American—Fa Ki Shu	—
Tsai	—
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	—
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	—
Rhubarb (fresh)—Ma Tai	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	—
Spinach—Yin Tsai	—
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	—
Taro—Wu Panti	—
Turnips—Panti (Long) Lo	—
Vegetable Marrow—Tsai Kwa	—
Water Cress—Bai Yeung Tsai	—
Water Lily root—Lin Ngau	—
Yams—Tai Shu	—

In view of the prohibition of the export of certain food-stuffs from the United Kingdom, the prices of these articles can no longer be fixed. If, however, any consumer considers that he has been overcharged he may make representations to that effect to the Secretary of the Food Committee, Sanitary Board Offices, for investigation.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 25th day of May, 1917.—By Command,

A. G. M. Fletcher,
Colonial Secretary.
God Save THE KING.

THE BURGLAR'S ASSURANCE TO THE PRACHER.

In the course of a sermon, in which he urged his hearers to practise the utmost economy in regard to foodstuffs, a clergyman of the Titchendorf (Saxe-Weimar) quoted the Imperial dictum: "We must hold out." On the following night burglars broke into his house and took all the food, including a dozen hams and a quantity of bacon, and left a placard inscribed: "We shall now be able to hold out."

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Almonds—Hang Yan	36
Apples (California)—Kam	—
Shan Ping Ko	23
Bananas (bride's), Macao	—
Heung Chiu	8
Carambola—Yeung To	—
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	12
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	—
Lemons, America—Kam Shan	—
Ling Mung	8
Lichies, dried (small stone)	—
Lai Chi Kon	25
Oranges (Canton) (sweet)	—
Shan-sheng Tim Chang	14
Oranges (Canton)	8
Pears (Canton), Cooking	—
Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Pearlmons, large—Hung Tsz	—
Plantains—Tai Shiu	2
Pumelo, Siam—Tsim Lo Yau	13
Walnuts—Hop To	14
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	30

VEGETABLES, ETC.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	16
Beans, Sprout—Ngau Tsai	—
Beans Long—Tau Kok	8
Beet Root—Kung Tsai Tau	11
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwa	9
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yiu	—
Kwa	3
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ke	7
Cabbages, Chinese (common)	—
Kai Tsai	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	—
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shau	8
Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tsai	—
Cauliflower (Medium)	—
Cauliflower (Small)	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	16
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan	—
Tsai	9
Chillies, dried—Kon Lat Chiu	25
Chillies, red—Hung Fa Chiu	12
Chillies, green—Ching Lat	—
Chiu	9
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li	—
Chiu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	—
Garlic—San Shau	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz	—
Keung	8
Ginger, old—Lo Keung	10
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik	—
Kan	15
Indian Corn—Shuk Mei	—
Lettuce—Yeung Shing Tsai	—
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	—
Water Chestnuts, Mandarin	—
Kwai Lam Ma Tai	—
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tsai	—
Ku	32
Okros	—
Onions, Bombay—Yeung	—
Chung Tau	—
Onions, Green—Shang Chung	—
Onions, Shanghai—Sheung	—
hoi Shung Tau	—
Parasley—Kun Tsai	—
Potato, Sweet—Fan Shu	—
Potato, Japanese—Yat Pan	—
Shu Tsai	—
Potato, American—Fa Ki Shu	—
Tsai	—
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	—
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	—
Rhubarb (fresh)—Ma Tai	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	—
Spinach—Yin Tsai	—
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	—
Taro—Wu Panti	—
Turnips—Panti (Long) Lo	—
Vegetable Marrow—Tsai Kwa	—
Water Cress—Bai Yeung Tsai	—
Water Lily root—Lin Ngau	—
Yams—Tai Shu	—

In view of the prohibition of the export of certain food-stuffs from the United Kingdom, the prices of these articles can no longer be fixed. If, however, any consumer considers that he has been overcharged he may make representations to that effect to the Secretary of the Food Committee, Sanitary Board Offices, for investigation.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 25th day of May, 1917.—By Command,

A. G. M. Fletcher,
Colonial Secretary.
God Save THE KING.

THE BURGLAR'S ASSURANCE TO THE PRACHER.

In the course of a sermon, in which he urged his hearers to practise the utmost economy in regard to foodstuffs, a clergyman of the Titchendorf (Saxe-Weimar) quoted the Imperial dictum: "We must hold out." On the following night burglars broke into his house and took all the food, including a dozen hams and a quantity of bacon, and left a placard inscribed: "We shall now be able to hold out."

ALL AMERICANS FOR WAR SERVICE.

MR. WILSON'S APPEAL.

SUPREME CRISIS IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

In a personal appeal to his fellow-citizens, President Wilson calls all American citizens, men, women, and children, to join together to unite the nation for the preservation of its ideals and for the triumph of democracy in the world-war. The supreme test of the nation has come, he says, and all must act together. The text of the appeal is as follows:—

Fellow countrymen—The entrance of our beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world, created so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration of settlement that I hope you will permit me to address you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our Navy upon an effective war footing, and are about to create and equip a great Army, but these are simply parts of the great task to which we addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to service without regard to profit or material advantage, and with an energy and intelligence that rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is, how many things, how many kinds of elements of capacity and of service and self-sacrifice it involves. These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless.

EMPIRE AND THRONE.
THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Members of the Imperial War Conference attended at Windsor Castle last month to present an Address to his Majesty the King.

The Address, read by Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, was of India.

To His Gracious Majesty King GEORGE THE FIFTH, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

May it please your Majesty, We, the Members of the Imperial War Conference, now in session, approach your Majesty with the expression of our fervent loyalty and that of the peoples whom we represent to your Majesty's Throne and Person.

Summoned to the capital of your Majesty's Empire in the midst of the greatest war that has ever afflicted the human race, it has been our privilege to share in the deliberations of your Majesty's advisers in this country, and to review with them the measures necessary to a victorious conclusion of the conflict in which we are engaged.

We have further in our Imperial War Conference considered the steps that may be required to ensure that the fruits of victory may not be lost by unpreparedness in times of peace, and so to develop the resources of the Empire that it may not be possible hereafter for an unscrupulous enemy to repeat his outrages upon liberty and civilization.

We shall return to our homes inspired by the magnificent efforts put forth by all classes of your Majesty's subjects throughout the world; confident that the trials and sacrifices borne, in common must draw still closer the bonds of Imperial unity and co-operation; and determined, each in his own sphere, to leave nothing undone which may tend to the safety, honour, and welfare of your Majesty and your Dominions.

(Signed) Walter H. Long, Austen Chamberlain, R. L. Borden, George H. Percy, R. Rogers, J. D. Haden, W. F. Massey, J. G. Ward, J. C. Smuts, E. P. Morris, Jas. Meeson, Ganga Singh (Maharaja of Bikanir), Satyendra P. Sinha, Henry Lambert (Secretary).

THE KING'S REPLY.

The King read the following reply:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, which I profoundly appreciate. Since my accession I have realized the sincerity of the loyal affection to my Throne and Person shared by all classes throughout my Empire, and it has afforded me special gratification to receive to-day a testimony to such feelings from you as the representatives of my Dominions beyond the Seas and of India, now gathered together in the heart of the Empire.

You have met at an historic moment in our Empire's story. I am confident that the result of your deliberations will be of great and lasting advantage, not only in helping to bring the present war to a victorious conclusion, but to ensure that when peace is restored we may be found prepared for the tasks which then await us in the organization of the resources of the Empire with a view of rendering it more self-sustaining, and in strengthening the ties that knit together all parts of my Dominions.

It has afforded me the utmost satisfaction that representatives of India have been members of your Conference with equal rights to take part in its deliberations. This meeting round a common board and the consequent personal intercourse will result in the increasing growth of a spirit of larger sympathy and of mutual understanding between India and the Overseas Dominions. Your present gathering is a giant stride on the road of progress and Imperial development, and I feel sure that this advance will be steadily continued.

I deeply regret that, owing to unavoidable circumstances, it has not been possible for the Commonwealth of Australia to be represented at the present Conference. But that great Dominion stands second to none in determination to do all in its power to assist in the tremendous conflict in which the Empire is engaged. I trust that when the next Conference meets it may be attended by representatives from all the Dominions and India.

In the midst of the present terrible struggle the magnificent contributions in men, munitions, and money made by all parts of my Empire have been a source of the greatest pride and satisfaction to me. Vast Armies raised in the Dominions have taken, or are taking, the field side by side with those of the United Kingdom to fight the common foe in the cause of justice and of those free institutions which are the very keystone of my Empire. It is fitting also that I should here specially refer to the munificent gifts of money made towards the expense of the war by the Government, Princes, and peoples of India. May this comradeship in the field, this community of suffering and sacrifice, draw together still closer than ever all parts of my possessions, establishing fresh bonds of union that will endure to our mutual advantage long after the war and its horrors have passed away.

The Queen and I recall with the liveliest and happiest recollections the visits which we have been privileged to pay to the different parts of my Dominions beyond the Seas, thereby gaining personal knowledge of the various countries and peoples, of their resources and difficulties, and of all their varying problems and interests. We do not forget the warm-hearted and loyal welcome given to us on those occasions, and it is with feelings of affectionate regard that I ever follow the welfare of my subjects beyond

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SLAVES OF THE GERMANS.
ESCAPE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS FROM STARVATION CAMPS.

Five British soldiers who have escaped from prison camps in Germany have just arrived in London.

They are:—Private H. S. Kenyon, Canadian Infantry, captured at St. Eloi, April 18th, 1916.

Private Charles McDonald, Irish Fusiliers, captured Mons, August, 1914. Private Albert du Bois, Royal Irish Rifles, captured October 26th, 1914. Private G. Langlais, Canadians, captured April 24th, 1915.

Private B. E. Gray, Canadian Mounted Rifles, captured Ypres, June, 1916. All the men complain bitterly of ill-treatment by their captors and agree in describing the food as inadequate and fit only for pigs. Had it not been for the continuous supply of parcels through the British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, and from friends they say that they would have been half-starved, in rags, and often homeless. Some of the men were put to work in factories where they were paid 10d. a day; others were given land work at a daily wage of 3d. Fourteen days in the cells on a bread-and-water diet was the punishment for attempts to escape.

In one prison four of us," Kenyon said, "were put in a dark cell 7ft long turned on the steam till the place was so unbearably hot that we had to take off all our clothes and lie on the floor. Even then we could hardly breathe. For the first 24 hours of this agony we had neither food nor water. Then they gave us each a ration of bread—about 7oz.—to last us for three days."

WORK IN THE SALT MINES.

Private Langlais was taken to Soltan, from where many men are sent to work in the salt mines. "This," he said, "is terrible work. I have seen our lads come back from the mines with their hands eaten away by salt—crippled. The men are forced to work at the point of the bayonet, which the Germans are not slow to use."

For the greater part of his imprisonment Private Gray was working in a railway carriage shop at Duisburg, near Düsseldorf. "There was a particularly brutal doctor, he said, who invariably refused to allow men to 'go sick.'"

Both Private Langlais and Private Kenyon tell of brutal ill-treatment of French and British prisoners. A party of 30 British from the Somme, after having been kept at work for a long period behind the German lines, where no parcels could reach them, were brought to Soltan where they were seen by Private Langlais, who said that he had never seen men anywhere in such a wretched condition.

"DEMOCRACY RINGS US ROUND."
HERR HARDEN ON AMERICA'S ENTRY.

In an article in the *Zukunft* Herr Maximilian Harden, discussing the entry of the United States into the war, says:—

President Wilson's speech announcing the entry of the United States into the war will be printed in school books alongside the speeches of Demosthenes, Cicero, Pitt, Mirabeau, Robespierre, Bismarck, and Gambetta, and will surpass them all. The intervention will have the most far-reaching effects, if the war does not end before America has completed her preparations. The Western armies, who hold Baghdad, Mecca, Avlora, Gorizia, part of the Trentino, Salonika, and the German colonies, and who in 12 days in April counted 34,000 prisoners to their credit, do not see before them a future so enshrouded in gloom that it invites them to lay down their arms. The millions of men who are now hostile to us will not depart humbly to their homes before the gigantic weight of the United States has been thrown into the scale.

What now is our best course? Certainly not the encouragement of a shuttlecock and pickled amateur diplomats, but a clearer recognition of realities, a return to the freedom of dignified criticism, a setting in order of Germany's house, that it may no longer be an abomination in the eyes of the world. Democracy rings us round. The responsibility for the peace which will be concluded must be borne, not by one prince, nor by one family, but by the entire nation with unbending neck. Democracy is irresistible, and its help may to-morrow become urgently necessary to princes. Germany's people can only conclude this peace when they have reached a full realization of the facts, and this they must and will do.

the seas. I look forward to the day when some of our children will, in their turn, have an opportunity of acquiring similar priceless experience by such visits.

I rejoice in the prospect of better means of communication which will more effectively link up the various portions of my Empire, and I trust that the days to come will see an ever-increasing exchange of visits and personal intercourse between the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions. For do not sympathy and common brotherhood help to form the surest foundations on which a State can rest?

The value of Empire lies not in its greatness and strength alone, but in the several contributions that each of its diverse parts, with their varying circumstances and conditions, makes to the one general stock of knowledge and progress. I thank you for coming here personally to present your Address to me. May God bless and protect you all, and grant you safe return home at the conclusion of your labours."

The members of the Imperial War Conference were afterwards entertained at luncheon by their Majesties in the State Dining Room.

SWEDEN'S RELATION TO THE WAR.
THE PEOPLE FAVOUR THE ALLIES.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes:—

I was in Stockholm a few months ago for the purpose of ascertaining the real Swedish position with regard to the war. I had the opportunity of an exhaustive discussion with Admiral Lindman—ex-Prime Minister who now with a change of Government has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

He was a supporter and intimate friend of the then Prime Minister, Mr. Hammerscholl. Admiral Lindman put before me the case for the existing Government, which was professedly neutral but had strong and indeed predominant German elements within it. I got the other side of the story from Mr. Branting, the Socialist leader, a man who ranks high among the unofficial statesmen of Europe, and who, it is freely prophesied, will at an early date be the Swedish Prime Minister. He is ardently on the side of the Allies. I discussed affairs with Mr. Wallenberg, the Foreign Minister, the strongest and ablest man in the Cabinet, whose sympathy with France and England undoubtedly was putting a check on pro-German inclinations among his colleagues.

When I was in Stockholm (which was towards the end of 1916), there were freely expressed anticipations of a change of Government, and that change, it was believed, would carry with it the appointment of either Mr. Branting or Mr. Wallenberg as Prime Minister. The personnel of the present Ministry comes as a surprise and not altogether a pleasant one. Carl Swartz, the new Premier, is little known, and was not even discussed by the many public men with whom I talked. Colonel Akerman, the Minister for War, is openly announced as a strong pro-German, and I can bear testimony to the fact that among respectable persons Admiral Lindman was freely asserted to be a sympathizer with pro-German opinion.

On top of this is the fact of the elimination of Mr. Wallenberg, with pro-Ally sympathies, and in many respects the counterweight in Sweden. The situation, therefore, is not reassuring. There may be big happenings in Sweden before many months are past.

Of one thing the Allies may rest assured—the sympathies of the Swedish people are with them. That fact is not understood as clearly as it might be by those who make the sweeping assertion that Sweden is pro-German.

Before I narrate some of the remarks of Admiral Lindman and Mr. Branting, each of them with a different viewpoint, let me outline the drama of Sweden as it presents itself at close quarters.

The King, with a strong-minded German Queen, the bureaucracy, and many of the rich people are pro-German. The great mass of the people are pro-Ally; those who are not have been held back only by fear of an autocratic Russian. German influences have continually made themselves felt, and it is not hard to see why. Sweden faces Russia and has distrusted Russia and was startled when democratic England joined hands with her in the war. Germany, efficient, prosperous, highly organized, had for long been exploiting this dislike of Russia. She permeated many of Sweden's trade activities. Professors with German leanings were at the Swedish universities. A highly effective Swedish army, six hundred thousand owed much to German methods of training. Ceaseless German propaganda was everywhere to be found. With the governing circles under German prepossessions, it is easy to see the frictions which were certain to arise when the Allies had to impose restrictions about imports and at the same time to find a pathway across Sweden for sending supplies to Russia. Germany promptly tried to embroil Sweden against the Allies, and has continued to do so. She met with some success, because unbridled inconveniences and losses were imposed on Sweden by the shipping restrictions.

On top of this were the German influences at Court. Nevertheless, the heart of the Swedish people remained sound, as was shown in startling fashion. A pro-Ally legislature was in power. The pro-Germans forced an election, believing that the coming of military preparedness for emergencies. What happened? The country returned to ponder an assembly which comprised one hundred and forty-six Socialists and Liberals, and by all sympathetic with England and France, and eighty-six Conservatives, most of whom were against being led into war on the side of Germany. The pro-Germans were, however, by no means powerless. The King put in power a "business" government, who, while acclaiming themselves as rigidly neutral, were very much pro-German, with the exception of Mr. Wallenberg, the Foreign Minister. This Government, which has been kept from any action toward entering the war on the side of Germany by the progressive forces in the Rikstag, led by Mr. Branting—and in lesser degree by the unwilling Conservative minority—has nevertheless pressed its neutral claims very hard against the Allies. One need not go further than that. Admiral Lindman not in office, but undoubtedly a man with power behind the scenes, was one of those with the Allies, most forcibly an agreement Sweden all the supplies she needed for sustenance provided she agreed that these supplies should not release material to be passed on to Germany. He took his stand on the ground of Sweden's dignity as a nation. That Great Britain was fighting for her life had no weight with him. I am quite sure that he would never have admitted that the Allies were fighting the cause of civilization. It can hardly be doubted that Germany regards his appointment as Foreign Minister of Sweden as a most hopeful sign.

I saw Admiral Lindman at his residence and found him a man of charming manners and great courtesy. He was both clear and definite. Naturally he based his position on strict neutrality, and indeed, he made out a plausible case. I

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DISABLED OFFICERS AND MEN.

PROPOSED HOMESTEAD SCHEME.

The urgent need that some adequate provision should be made for officers and men of the Navy and Army broken in the present war is causing anxiety not only to the authorities but to all who are interested in the future of their country and the Empire. Already there is a very large number of these to be provided for, and for whom a life in the open will be the only means of making a gradual but sure recovery from their disabilities. The subject has been taken up by a large and influential body of ladies and gentlemen, under the name of "The Homestead Association," which it is hoped will be of material assistance. The objects of the Association are:—To shelter disabled men; to endeavor to cure their disabilities by giving them the comforts of a home whether suffering from a permanent disability or not; to teach such occupations as the various disabilities will allow, special attention being paid to agricultural pursuits; and to co-operate with other bodies which may make it their business to provide employment to those whose condition of body is not permanent.

The problem before the Association is to build small houses, and to purchase and utilize existing houses, some of which will be suited for married couples, with a sufficiency of land attached so as to provide profitable employment for the occupiers to utilise all their powers, and while ensuring enough exercise not to overtax the strength of the disabled man. At the same time the object is to enable a man to support himself from the fruits of his own work, so that if possible he will not have to spend his pension, but may allow it to accumulate so that when he is further recovered, he may be in possession of some small amount of capital. In these houses will be sheltered, too, such men as cannot be expected to work, but who are in need of perfect rest, and idleness. The amount of land on the purchase of money which it is possible to get from the public or from other sources, but it is advisable in the first instance not to attempt to carry out any such work unless it can be carried out on a large scale, which is one of the conditions of economy.—*Morning Post*.

hasten to say that he gave me the impression of being both able and sincere. The point, of course, is the bias of his mind, and of that there could be no doubt to an Englishman. Here is the gist of what he said to me:—

"Sweden holds that she has a right to trade with neutral nations across neutral oceans according to established international usage. If the Allies by virtue of their power impose restrictions with regard to imports, we have to submit, but we do not confirm them or admit them to be justifiable. It is true that we might make more money by another policy, but we have our ideals."

He cited indignities and injuries suffered by Sweden through the blockade. He agreed that there were two policies open to Sweden:—

1.—To stand by rights as a neutral and submit to individual restrictions only when compelled thereby by force.

2.—To come to a general arrangement with the Allies for the import of supplies necessary for the life of the nation.

"I am for the first," he said. He added to this the remark that he had always had a friendly feeling towards Great Britain, and hoped always to keep it.

Possibly there has been a change of opinion in Admiral Lindman in the past few months, but his association with a pro-German War Minister does not give much ground for hope.

I now present the other side of the picture as shown me by Mr. Branting. The feeling is spreading that there should be a general agreement with Great Britain about supplies," he said. "There is great dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government. We are in the midst of warfare and have to recognize facts."

I asked him about the feeling of Sweden on the war.

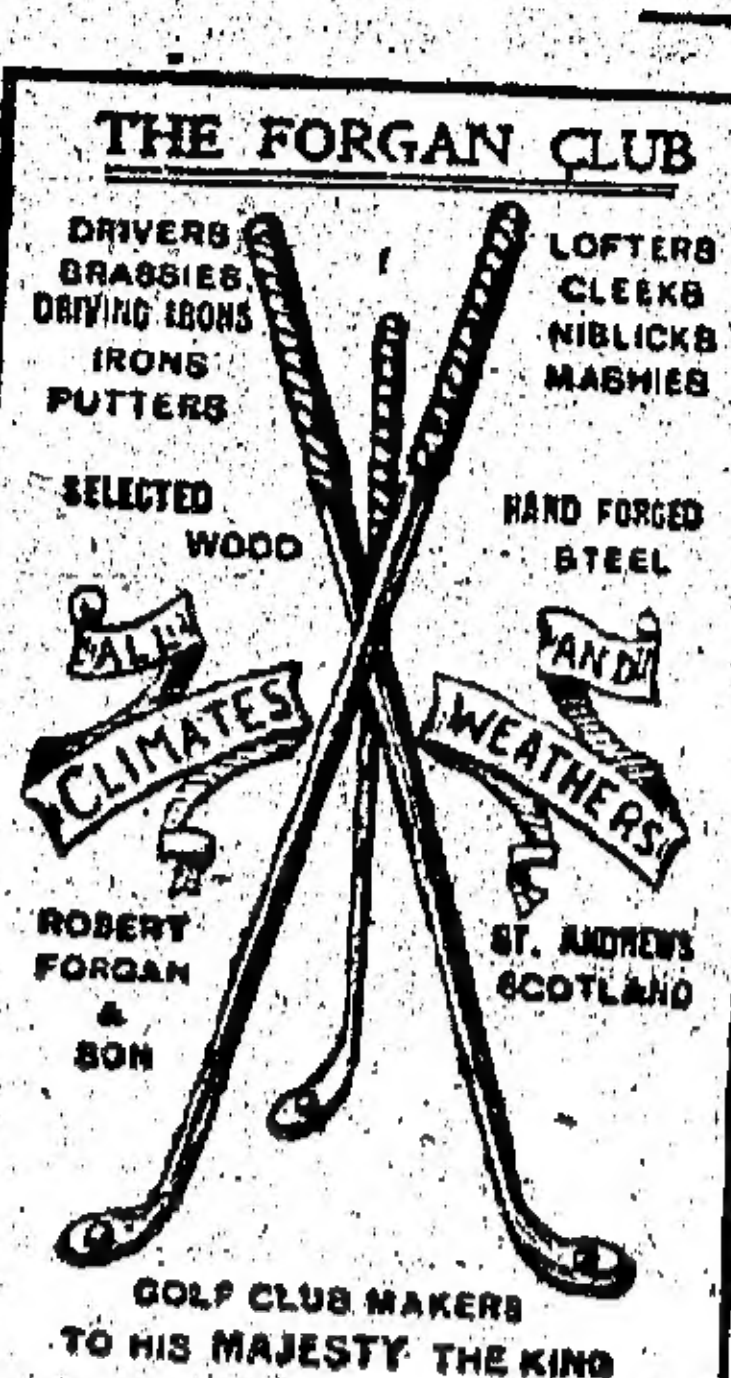
"The sympathy of practically all the labour movement is with the Allies," he replied, "and also large sections of opinion outside the labour movement. But there is a good deal of sympathy with the Germans in other quarters. There has been much German penetration into our life. German methods have been adopted in our education, in our army, even in our labour unions, the organization of which, by the way, is on the German model."

Is there any danger of Sweden being forced into the war on the side of Germany?" I asked.

"I think that danger is past. There was a danger of it at certain periods in the past two years, but it is over now. All sections of the Rikstag are in favour of maintaining neutrality."

Later I saw Mr. Wallenberg at the Foreign Office, and his remarks must be read in the light of the responsibility which then lay upon him. "The Swedish King, Parliament, and people," he said, "have from the start decided to remain neutral. Never for a moment could they contemplate entering this horrible war. Every one in Sweden will be glad when this terrible conflict is over. It is said in England that the Swedes are related to the Germans. It is true that they are, but they are also related to the English, and it is the inter-racial traits which are perhaps the stronger. These very British qualities are what make some of the difficulties between the two countries. I hope, however, that we have arrived at a point when many of the difficulties of the situation will be cleared away."

Since entering those words Mr. Wallenberg has gone from power. Admiral Lindman has taken his place. I observe that the new Swedish Government has issued a proclamation of continuance of an unswerving neutrality. There are many kinds of neutrality, and sympathizers with the Allies will nurse the hope that Sweden's neutrality will be such as to conserve the permanent interests of civilization.

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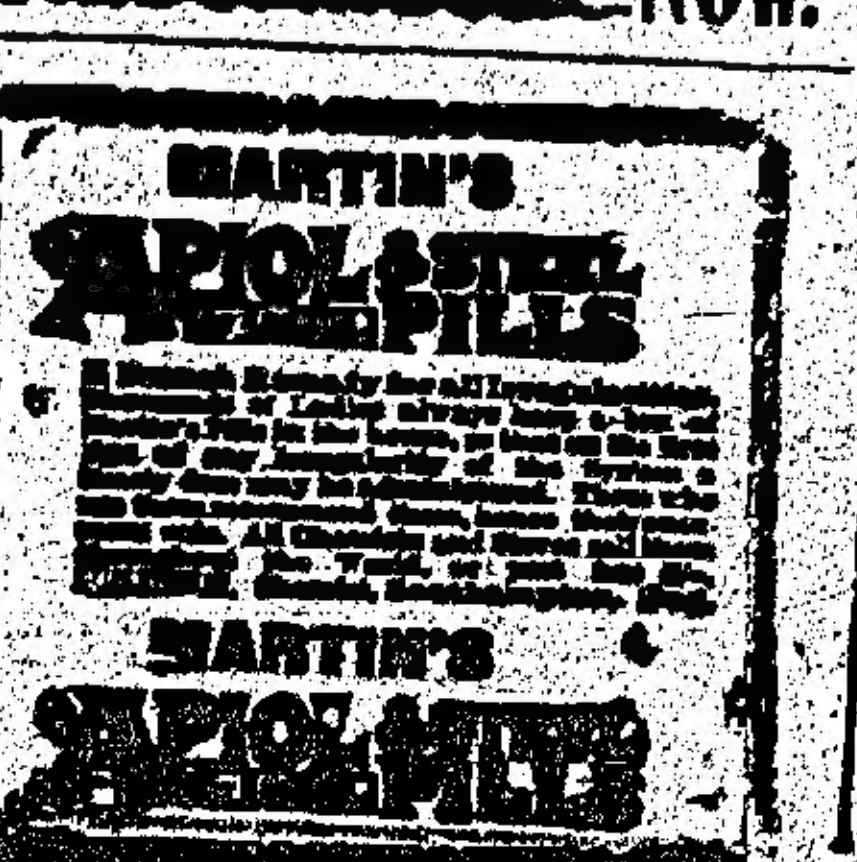
DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before
suffering a campaign against
disease. No matter how slight
may be your indisposition your
duty to yourself demands that
immediate steps be taken to
disperse it. Of course, you
expect to get better and not
worse, but where health is in
question you are never justified
in leaving anything to chance,
and, as is well known, indis-
position, instead of disappearing
of its own sweet will, frequently
develops serious disorders if
neglected. Your safest course
is to

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SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGHONG," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 15th June, at Noon.
"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodges ... | FRIDAY, 22nd June, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near State Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	1917	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Registration)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at MARSEILLES, if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY
(CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA)

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHIDZUOKA MARU (WED'DAY, 20th)
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Noma 12,500 June, at Noon.

MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, INABA MARU (MONDAY, 15th)
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA, Capt. Higo 12,500 July, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BAMBANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, 15th)
YOKOHAMA, Capt. Takeda 9,500 June, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... KIRIN MARU (FRIDAY, 15th)
Capt. Sasaki 8,000 June, at Noon.

SUWA MARU (MONDAY, 18th)
Capt. Sekine 11,000 June, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and ATSUTA MARU (MONDAY, 2nd)
YOKOHAMA, Capt. Itano 10,000 July, at 11 A.M.

HITACHI MARU (WED'DAY, 15th)
Capt. Tomioka 13,500 July, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... BOMBAY MARU (SATURDAY, 23rd)
Capt. Shinohara 8,000 June, at Noon.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

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For Further Information, apply to—

Telephone Nos. 262 and 293

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R. MORI Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	FRI., 22nd June
FEHSIA MA	9,000—14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
KOREA MA	13,000—18 knots	TUES., 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000—19 knots	FRI., 27th July
TENYO MARU	23,000—21 knots	FRI., 10th August
NIPPON MARU	11,000—16 knots	SATUR., 25th Aug.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$845 (\$71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (\$51.25.0).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$25.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamer of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PANTHER and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$155.00, TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

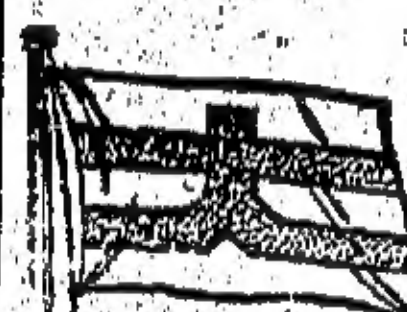
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Steamers to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

Telephone 740. P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Leaving June.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manilla, Sandakan and Messors.

Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KADO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th June at Noon.
"BOSHO MARU" ... THURSDAY, 21st June at Noon.
"AMAKURA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 26th June at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745. M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
Oheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	
Santin, Stanley		
Canton Samshui and Wanchow	7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kowloon	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shanahua	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

From Sheungwan, Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Canton	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
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Kowloon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Saigon.

REINFORCED CONCRETE.

We are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings: Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application.

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AGENTS, HONGKONG.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BRAZIL, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

R. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 38 years.

PRICE 25 CASH.

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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

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President ... André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Pernotto.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 6, Queen's Building, Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSAARD REPORT of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE 15.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

On LONDON.	June 13th
Telegraphic Transfer	2.54
Bank Bills, on demand	2.54
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2.54
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight	2.54
Credit, at 6 months sight	2.54
Documentary bills at sight	2.54
On PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	344
Credit, at 6 months sight	344
On NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	581
Credit, at 6 months sight	581
On BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
On CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
On SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days sight	114
On HANKOW.	117
On MANCHU.	104
On SHANTUNG.	141
On HAIKOW.	34
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